

## NOTES

*GLYCERIA DECLINATA* IN LOUISIANA—On 22 April 1981 Samuel Hebert collected a few specimens of a *Glyceria* from a rice field near Hathaway, Jefferson Davis Parish, Louisiana. The specimens were identified as *G. declinata* Brebiss, by Dr. Charles M. Allen. According to Hitchcock (1950), this species has been reported in the United States only in California, Nevada, and New York (Long Island), where it was probably introduced from Europe. Allen (1980) does not mention this species in Louisiana. Furthermore, it was not attributed to the aquatic and wetland flora of the southeastern United States by Godfrey and Wooten (1979). This collection then is new both for Louisiana and the southeastern United States.

*Glyceria declinata* is an erect to decumbent, rhizomatous perennial usually associated with wetlands. The spikelets resemble somewhat those of *G. septentrionalis*, which has been reported in Louisiana, but its culms are only 15 to 70 cm in length while those of *G. septentrionalis* are usually 1 to 1.5 m.

Collection data are: LOUISIANA. Jefferson Davis Parish: 1 mi due E of intersection of La 26 and La 102 in rice field at SE corner of intersection of La 102 and La 1128; 22 Apr 1981, *Herbert s.n.* Specimens have been deposited at the University of Southwestern Louisiana, Lafayette (LAF) and duplicates will be sent to AC, GA, LSU, MO, NLU, NY, SMU, TAES, and VDB.

We would like to express our sincere appreciation to Dr. William D. Reese for his assistance in preparing this note.

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A NEW FORM OF *BIGNONIA CAPREOLATA* FROM WEST TENNESSEE.—A unique new color form of crossvine was discovered on a river terrace in extreme western Tennessee. This form is described as:

*BIGNONIA CAPREOLATA* L., forma *lutea* Heineke, forma nov.

A varietate typica differens corolla omnio canarina vice atroaurantiaca ad rubrum extra et aurantiaca pallida ad luteum intra faucem.

Differing from the typical variety in having the corolla entirely canary-yellow rather than deep orange to red on the outside and pale orange to yellow within the throat.

The type was found on a successional wooded block bordering a channelized stream west of Humboldt, Tennessee.

TYPE: TENNESSEE. Gibson Co.: alluvial ridge on southern bank of the Middle fork of the Forked Deer River, 0.9 mi SE of the jct of Tennessee Hwy 152 and the river, 13 Apr 1981, *Tom Heineke 2273* (HOLOTYPE: SIU; ISOTYPE: Memphis District Corps of Engineers Herbarium).

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*ISOETES BUTLERI* (ISOETACEAE) IN TEXAS—In her monograph of the Isoetaceae, Pfeiffer (1922) recorded the distribution of *Isoetes butleri* Engelm. as Tennessee, Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas, and Oklahoma. Recently, the species has been documented as occurring additionally in Alabama (Kral, 1973), Kentucky (Baskin & Baskin, 1978), Georgia (Boom & Evans, 1979) and again in Oklahoma (Taylor & Taylor, 1981).

The present report documents a southwestern range extension for *I. butleri* of about 300 miles to the Edwards Plateau of Texas. An SEM examination of the megaspores of *Correll & M. C. Johnston 17313* (LL) from Llano Co. clearly indicates that the specimen is *I. butleri*, and not either *I. lithophila* Pfeiffer or *I. melanopoda* Gay & Dur. which are also known from the area. The megaspore ornamentation is completely consistent with that described and photographed by Taylor et al. (1975). The known distribution of *I. butleri* is shown in Figure 1, and is based upon the specimens examined by Boom (1982), and those reported by Taylor and Taylor (1981). Although reported by Pfeiffer (1922) as also occurring in Kansas, no specimens of this species from that state have been seen by us. It is certainly to be expected there, however, particularly in limestone areas.

*Isoetes butleri* nearly always seems to be restricted to shallow, calcareous soils. However, as Taylor et al. (1975) discussed, the species has been documented as occurring on sandstone. In these unusual situations it has been suggested that the sandstone substrate may be cemented together by a calcareous matrix which, in effect, creates the normal pH conditions.

It appears that a parallel situation exists with *Correll & M. C. Johnston 17313*, which was collected "in moist soil over granite along the Llano River, 7 miles east of Llano." This apparently anomalous situation of a siliceous substrate can perhaps be explained by the fact that limestone underlies much of the granite in the Edwards Plateau (Correll & Johnston, 1970). Since the specimen in question was collected along a river, some exposure of this limestone would be expected. Indeed, other calciphilous plants are